

***Campanula lasiocarpa***  
Alaska harebell  
Campanulaceae (Harebell Family)

**Status:** State Threatened

**Rank:** G5S1

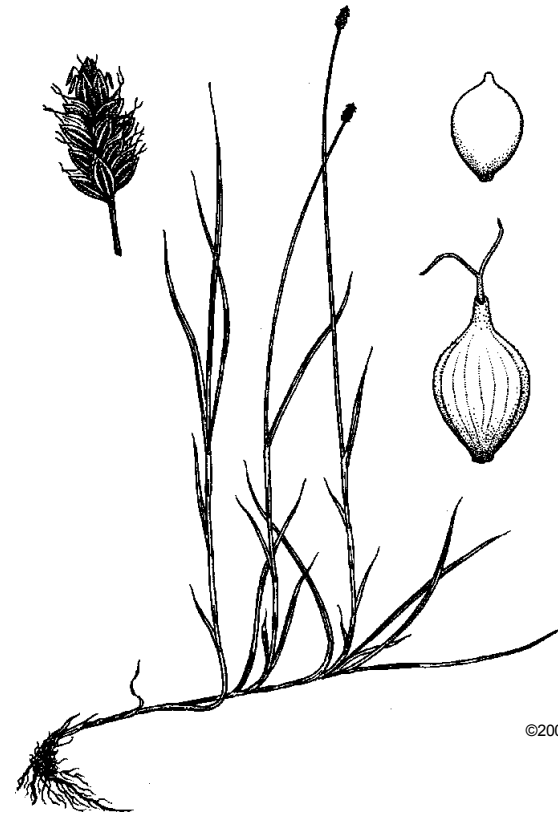
**General Description:** Adapted from Hitchcock et al. (1959): A perennial plant that creeps below ground and has 1 to several lax stems up to 6 in. (15 cm) tall. The plant lacks hair except for the hypanthium, which is moderately to densely covered with long matted hairs and/or long, soft, fine trichomes, and the petioles or proximal margins of the leaves that are fringed with conspicuous hairs. The leaves are evidently to some-times obscurely serrate. The basal leaves are petiolate, with oblanceolate to elliptic or subrhombic blades that are  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 in. (6 to 25 mm) long. The few cauline leaves are more or less reduced. The flowers are solitary or rarely two. The calyx lobes are leaflike but narrow,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. (5 to 18 mm) long, and commonly some or all of them have a few slender teeth. The blue corolla is  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. (18 to 30 mm) long, much surpasses the style, and the broad lobes are much shorter than the tube. The anthers are  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  (3 to 5 mm) long. The capsule is subcylindric, not much enlarged upward, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. (1 cm) long, and opening near the summit.

**Identification Tips:** Of the four closely related *Campanula* species (*C. lasiocarpa*, *C. piperi*, *C. scabrella*, and *C. parryi*), only *C. lasiocarpa* and *C. scabrella* overlap in geographic location. These two species can be easily distinguished by the nature of their hypanthium, corolla, and leaves. The hypanthium of *C. lasiocarpa* is moderately to densely covered with long, loosely spreading hairs and/or long, soft, fine trichomes. Its corolla is mostly  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. (18 to 30 mm) long with lobes that are much shorter than the tube, and leaves that are slightly to strongly toothed. The hypanthium of *C. scabrella* is hairless to slightly rough because of the presence of short, stiff hairs and is sometimes also covered with minute rough, stiff trichomes. Its corolla is mostly  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  in. (6 to 16 mm) long with lobes that are much shorter than the tube and its leaves are entire or nearly so.

**Phenology:** Flowers from July to August.

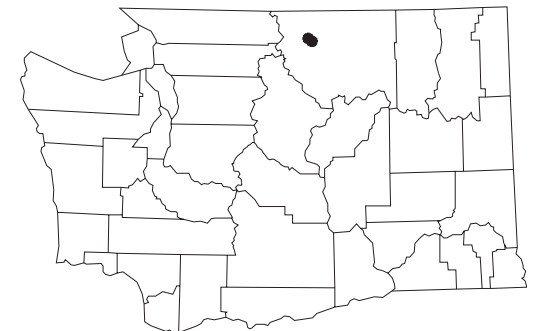
**Range:** This species is found in the Cascade Range of Snohomish County, Washington, the Selkirk Range of British Columbia, north to Alaska, throughout the Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka and south to Hokkaido, Japan.

***Carex chordorrhiza***  
cordroot sedge



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Known distribution of  
*Carex chordorrhiza*  
in Washington



● Current (1980+)  
○ Historic (older than 1980)

***Carex chordorrhiza***  
cordroot sedge



Photo by Robert Moseley



Photo by Robert Moseley

***Carex chordorrhiza***  
cordroot sedge

**State Status Comments:** There are two recent sighting in Okanogan National Forest, Okanogan County.

**Inventory Needs:** Additional inventory is needed to determine range size. Little is known regarding its reproduction and dispersal.

**Threats and Management Concerns:** Hydrologic change, timber harvesting, and grazing pose the greatest threats to the species.

**References:**

Taylor, T.M.C. 1983. *The Sedge Family of British Columbia*. Handbook No. 43, British Columbia Provincial Museum. Victoria, B.C. 375 pp.